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COMPETITION'S EFFECT ON 'GAS' PRICE SHOWN

George S. Davison of Gulf Refining Company Explains Market Changes

STRESS OF LOW PRICES LEADS TO ADVANCES

Seasonal Demand Only Part of Problem—Large Reserve Stocks Must Be Provided

Further light is shed on the oil industry and the causes of price fluctuations, especially in gasoline, by George S. Davison, president of the Gulf Refining Company, whose reply to the questions asked by The Christian Science Monitor are presented as one of a series of articles on this highly interesting subject.

The manner in which the automobile has come into America has been able to supply the rapidly growing demand for cars has often been a matter of comment and that the oil men have succeeded in maintaining supply on a par with increasing demand is also an achievement of great interest. Such a tremendous problem has involved violent price fluctuations that are the acute point of contact between the producer and consumer, and it is to throw light on this particular angle that the Monitor prints this informing series of stories.

"The tone of your letter," writes Mr. Davison, "clearly indicates that you are not to be fair and to be right with respect to the gasoline problem so that from time to time you may properly set before your readers the true situation. I am very glad to be of assistance to you and hope this letter will be of service to that end."

Mr. Davison has explained that he would first answer the questions briefly, reserving comment until the end. This he has done and has supplemented his specific answers by much volt information.

Answers to 14 Questions

The 14 answers to the questionnaire printed on an inside page and detailed comment on the first four of them are included in the present article. In a later issue of the Monitor, the remaining half of Mr. Davison's explanation will be published, picking up the thread of the discussion with the proposition that the prices of gasoline follow the rule of all commodities. The letter follows:

I do not know that the price of gasoline goes up at the time when demand is lowest.

2. It is the individual or corporation who under the stress of low prices, continues the business to have better prices and is willing to risk losing some of his trade by advancing his prices above those of his competitors. Conversely, when he is not able to make his competitors by reducing their prices, he drops part of his business, he drops his prices, in the hope of recovering his trade and even increasing his sales.

3. I think the answer to No. 2 is sufficient.

4. Same as No. 2.

Uniformity in Price

5. I might follow the "Yankee" method of answering the question by asking another: to wit: Why should they not be uniform?

6. The answer to this question requires a set of conditions that may not be apparent to the consumer.

7. Same as No. 6.

8. Same as No. 6.

9. Same as No. 6.

10. I can not say.

11. I can not say.

12. Not knowing to what profits you are referring I can not answer.

13. There is competition in buying crude oil to be refined by the refiner. There is competition in the passage of gasoline from the refiner to the wholesaler. There is competition in the passage of gasoline from the wholesaler to the retailer.

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COMPETITION'S EFFECT ON 'GAS' PRICE SHOWN

(Continued from Page 1)

There is competition in the passage of gasoline from the retailer to the consumer. This might be clear, but the question is, has there been competition of two or more enter into the problem at different times?

Crude's Effect on Gasoline

14. Material changes in the prices of crude oil have some effect upon the price of gasoline. That is, higher prices of crude are reflected in the higher price of gasoline, but the increase can not be expressed in percentages.

Permit me to say that the very first sentence in your letter would indicate that you are starting off on the wrong foot. This might be clear to you, but I have been in the oil business for 20 years and in that time I have been addressed hundreds of times by my friends and acquaintances seeking information as to why certain changes in gasoline prices have taken place. And not once have I been asked why, at a certain time, gasoline prices went down.

The gasoline consumer appreciates a reduction in price but is not concerned as to why it happened. When gasoline goes up he undertakes to interest every politician and newspaper publisher in his stroke of what he considers his hard luck. Yet we know that the price of gasoline has been both the down and up. I show you the tank wagon price for gasoline in Boston at the times indicated. I am using the tank wagon price rather than the service station price because it more nearly reflects the trend of prices than does the service station price.

Competition Among Retailers

Between these two prices there is a special form of competition created by the large number of garages that buy on the wholesale (tank wagon) price and sell in competition with the service stations. The competition between these two prices is quite uniform over long periods and yet it is subjected to the competition among retailers while the tank wagon price reflects competition among the large wholesalers.

BOSTON
Jan. 1, 1920 25½c
Sept. 1, 1920 32c
July 1, 1921 28c
Nov. 24, 1921 34c
Feb. 6, 1922 34c
May 11, 1922 27c
Dec. 1, 1922 24½c
Mar. 12, 1923 24½c
Nov. 12, 1923 14½c
Jan. 1, 1924 20c
Oct. 1, 1924 20c
Feb. 5, 1925 21c

There are other prices intermediate, but above represents the high and low prices without that entire period. You will note that each low point in the price went lower than the previous one, and that in every case but one, the rebound did not go as high as the previous low, which indicates the tendency of gasoline prices for the past five years is downward.

Analysis of Information

There is enough "meat" in the above exhibit of prices to answer to the complete satisfaction of the consumer the many questions which seem to worry him, and the answers which you have sought

EVENTS TONIGHT

Eastern Dog Club: Annual Show. Mechanics Building. Annual exhibition. Mechanics Building: convention banquet. Copley-Place.

Boston University School of Education: Lecture on "Peace Through Justice in Industry." The Employees by Francis H. McCloskey. General discussion on the American Federation of Labor, in series on "The Economic Strength and Character of New England." Room 225, Roylston Street, 8:15.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Free lecture, "The Romance of Egypt and King Tut-Ankh-Amen," by T. S. Robjet, lobby, 6:15.

Boston Boot and Shoe Club: Dinner. Hotel Vendome. Boston Arena: Hockey. Harvard vs. Yale, Boston Arena, 8:15.

Harvard University: Exposition of choral music by Arthur Whiting assisted by John Barclay, baritone. Palme Concert Hall. Music Building, 8:15.

Boston Handbellers Association: Dinner, Young's Hotel.

Morgan Memorial Church of All Nations: Rehearsal. Boston University: Dr. Edward Dodge, President of the American University at Beirut, Syria, 8.

Minimum Wage Commission: Meeting for women employed in the manufacture of stationery goods and envelopes, Room 166, State House, 8.

Copley—"The Torchbearers," 8:15.

Hollie—"The Swan," 8:15.

Keith—"Vaudville," 2.

John Frank Craven, in "New Brooms," 8:15.

St. James—"The Green Purple," 8:15.

Tremont—"Peter Pan," 8:15.

Wilbur—"Beggar on Horseback," 8:15.

Photoplays—"Coming Through."

Jordan Hall—Albert Sclaretti, violinist, 8:15.

Radio

WNAC: The Shepard Stores, Boston, Mass. (280.3 Meters)

8 p. m.—Young Folks' Half Hour. Mrs. William H. Stewart: piano numbers at

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FILENE'S
BOSTON

Men's blue serge
two-trouser suits, \$40

A FILENE value, possible only because of a group buying with large stores in other cities with whom we are associated for group buying and the interchange of ideas.

Gasoline Price Questionnaire

The recent increase in the price of gasoline, which, in eastern New England, has gone from 16 cents to 25 cents a gallon in less than three months, has brought to *The Christian Science Monitor* many inquiries as to the reason. In view of this public interest, which has resulted in another of those frequently recurring movements for legislative investigation, and to obtain information directly from headquarters, 16 questions, which seem to sum up the popular considerations of the problem, have been submitted to the chief executives of a number of oil companies—producers, refiners and distributors. Much interesting information dealing with phases of the question not generally understood is contained in the courteous replies which the Monitor will print from day to day. The questions follow:

1. Why does the price (gasoline) go up at a time when demand is lowest?
2. Who decides that the price shall advance? Is it one person or a group?
3. What factors does the decision rest?
4. How does the decider reach his decision?
5. How is it that prices are generally so uniform?
6. If it is demand why does the rise come when consumption is lowest?
7. What supply regulates the price why does the rise come when production is far in excess of demand?
8. If the rise is regulated by the reserve stocks, why is the present rise necessary when 1,179,503,182 gallons are in stock as reported on Dec. 31, 1924?
1924 compared with 1923 is the same as the basis for the increase in price, how does the tremendous reserve stock figure in the price advance? That is, what should the reserve total?
10. How far does the fluctuation of a few million barrels figure in the price? Is it still a surplus stock on hand?
11. How much does capping of oil wells or slowing down production affect the situation?
12. How is it economically and commercially possible to maintain rising prices when profits are reported as high as they are?
13. If there is competition, is it in buying from and by producers at mounting prices rather than competitive selling to the ultimate consumer?
14. Is it not the 56 per cent increase in retail price greater than the advance in crude oil, and why?

undoubtedly have in mind the demand for gasoline for immediate consumption. You and I are the ones that can not be drawn upon. That is, this stock is in storage and available for the use of the public in the various refineries throughout the country and not at the point where gasoline is delivered to the consumer.

Stock in Transit

Between these two prices there is an immense stock of gasoline, a considerable part of which is like cash reserves in the banks that cannot be drawn upon. That is, this stock is in storage and available for the use of the public in the various refineries throughout the country and not at the point where gasoline is delivered to the consumer.

Now the large companies (and I beg to include our own among them) have what might be termed a moral responsibility to see that the large amount of gasoline consumed is available to the motorist. You will understand that we naturally operate our refinery at a uniform pace throughout the year. Therefore we must store up in the dull season so that we can furnish our quota in the busy season.

Now again the consumption shown in the Bureau of Mines report does not and cannot deal with the amount consumed. It deals with the only obtainable figures, that is the movements from the refineries. We can only explore the price to predict in what it is for the public who may read these reports to get a correct picture of the situation. Even the oil industry does not pretend to get it, but with continuous records such as are published, it can arrive at general conclusions.

Demand Seasonable
When you speak of demand, you

have in mind the demand for gasoline about the same as the all rail freight. The main point is that Boston's supply of gasoline originates in the Midwest, Oklahoma, where the basic price of gasoline is fixed, and to some extent enters into the problem.

I think I have said enough to indicate why the answers to 2, 3 and 4 had to be combined.

Iowa Inquiry Into Gasoline Advance Proposed in Senate

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 25 (Special)—Investigation of the gasoline situation in this State, particularly as it affects the oil companies, is proposed by an advance of four cents a gallon in the retail price the last two weeks, is the purpose of a bill introduced into the Legislature by Mrs. J. Skromme, state Senator from Story County.

For the hand book of the National Petroleum Publishing Company issued for the year 1924, you will find, as to prices, on tank cars f. o. b. refinery, Oklahoma, the price of "gasoline" which is the grade commonly purchased, sold in January and February of 1924 at from 11½c to 12c a gallon.

Price Drop in 1924
As the end of the heavy selling season of 1924 was reached the price had gone down to as low as 6½c per gallon. Last week the price was back to 12c, which is the price of the price of the big companies, but those of the small refiners, of which there are hundreds in Oklahoma and Texas. Just to digress a moment, it will add to the 12c price of last week, say, when you get gasoline from Oklahoma to Boston, you will find that the wholesaler's cost at Boston would be 17½c, without any addition for losses in transit and without profit to him.

Comparing this with the tank wagon price of 2½c of last week, you can see that at least this set of prices is not badly out of line. Of course there is little gasoline moving to Boston in this way, the greater part being manufactured at points between the oil fields and Boston, but that part of the transportation charges as may be allocated to the

responsible oil companies.

Mr. Skromme received much information from John Fletcher, Assistant Attorney-General, who, a few weeks ago, made a personal inspection of oil conditions in the fields of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. In each of these fields he says he was assured there was a larger volume of both crude and refined petroleum than on hand than at any time in the history of the trade.

Mr. Fletcher declares the wholesale price of gasoline at the refinery there was a little less than 7 cents a gallon. Now market quotations have been rated at 13 cents at the refinery.

"Admitting that there has been a marked advance in crude oil," says Mr. Fletcher, "it has not been near enough to justify recent advances in the price of the refined product."

The Skromme bill would form a trade commission, composed of the state railway commissioners, empowered to hold hearings to determine whether persons or corporations are involved in violations of statutes making combinations in restraint of trade a crime; and orders would issue in keeping with such findings.

In case the commission finds positive evidence that such combinations are in violation of law, such combinations are to be enjoined, and such findings will be presented to the District Court, and such evidence would be prima facie proof before a court where injunction proceedings might issue. For violations of injunctions growing out of the trade board's orders, fines may be imposed against each person, firm or corporation involved, not to exceed \$1,000.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 30 Memphis 52
Atlantic City 38 Montreal 18
Baltimore 38 New Orleans 55
Boston 38 New York 38
Buffalo 38 Philadelphia 40
Calgary 12 New York 38
Chicago 38 Portland, Me. 28
Cincinnati 42 Pittsburgh 44
Denver 38 Portland, Me. 28
Des Moines 38 St. Louis 46
Galveston 38 San Francisco 28
Hartford 16 St. Paul 18
Honolulu 22 St. Paul 18
Jacksonville 34 Tampa 40
Kansas City 44 Tampa 40
Los Angeles 38 Washington 44

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

BOSTON AND VICINITY: Mostly cloudy, probably with some rain tonight and Thursday; warmer tonight, cooler Friday morning, with north winds.

NEW ENGLAND: Light rain tonight and probably Thursday morning, warmer Friday morning.

NEW YORK: Little rain, warmer Friday morning.

PHILADELPHIA: Light rain, warmer Friday morning.

DETROIT: Light rain, warmer Friday morning.

CHICAGO: Light rain, warmer Friday morning.

MINNEAPOLIS: Light rain, warmer Friday morning.

ST. LOUIS: Light rain, warmer Friday morning.

ATLANTA: Light rain, warmer Friday morning.

MEMPHIS: Light rain, warmer Friday morning.

NEW ORLEANS: Light rain, warmer Friday morning.

HOUSTON: Light rain, warmer Friday morning.

PHOENIX: Light rain, warmer Friday morning.

BOULDER: Light rain, warmer Friday morning.

SPRINGFIELD: Light rain, warmer Friday morning.

PROVIDENCE: Light rain, warmer Friday morning.

NEW YORK CITY: Light rain, warmer Friday morning.

WALL STREET: Light rain, warmer Friday morning.

NEW YORK: Light rain, warmer Friday morning.

PHILADELPHIA: Light rain, warmer Friday morning.

DETROIT: Light rain, warmer Friday morning.

MINNEAPOLIS: Light rain, warmer Friday morning.

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FINAL JUDGING AT DOG SHOW

Barrington Bridegroom for Another Time Wins "Best in the Show" Award

All efforts were concentrated today on one last grooming at the Eastern Dog Club show in Mechanics Building to put the dogs in the finest luster of coat and manner of bearing for competition in the special award classes that have waited for judgment on the final day.

Forecast that some of the loudly acclaimed champions of previous shows would have keen competition with some of this year's youngsters was seen in the stiff contest that took place between Welwir Barrington, Bridgeman, spitzter, champion at the important shows in the United States, last year's "best dog in the show" here, and Streetsinger, also shown by Homer Gage Jr.

Although Streetsinger was picked up in the streets of London where he was roaming around with a street-singer he showed points which made him an indubitably keen and deserving contestant likely to wrest Bridgeman's place. But Welwir Barrington Bridegroom held on and is "the best in the show" of 1200 dogs in the thirteenth annual show of this club.

A number of special events have been reserved for the final day. Arthur Walden and Chinook, his famous half-breed husky dog, strolled into Boston last night from Wonalancet, N. H., to be on exhibition this afternoon and evening. Miss Caryl Peabody, daughter of Dr. Charles Peabody of Peabody Museum at Harvard, brought Scaramouche, a puppy son of Chinook's, down from Wonalancet yesterday, and tonight at 8 o'clock will receive a cup, awarded for "best type of sled dog" at the Meredith Carnival fortnight ago.

The cup was offered by the New England Sled Dog Club of which Mr. Walden is the president. Mr. Ebenhuske, also of Cambridge, came along, bringing Scamp "just for fun." Scamp is what his name implies, but for all that he has a lot of friends and both are certain to be the center of much interest throughout the remainder of the show.

Torre Jan Stewer, a ssalyhan entered by Clarence C. Stetson of Bangor, Me., was picked as best of breed in his class. Tonight this dog will enter the special championship contests and owners of sealyhans are looking forward to an event. The general impression at the moment is that the sealyhans that have tendency to grow complacent with their multitude of honors had best brush up on all their best points before they meet Torre Jan Stewer. Mr. Stetson is secretary to Herbert Hoover.

Bellhaven, Braveheart, best of breed in the collie class, owned by Mrs. Florence D. Ich of Redbanks, N. J., is likely to compel a similar attention tonight when the final championships are judged.

Other winners which have chalked the most into high places and whose final right to return them in the special classes will be decided tonight are Soo Sing, chow owned by Charles W. Chase; Peter's Cone, French bulldog owned by W. H. Young; Ch. Geelong Defiance, airedale owned by S. M. Stewart; Ch. Lansdowne Sunzunge, whippet owned by B. F. Lewis; Peter the Great 3d., great dane owned by J. Steinbacher; Kilvara Wildflower, Irish terrier owned by J. J. O'Callaghan; Ch. Tenacity Grenadier, old English terrier owned by the Greenleaf Kennels; La Shag, a Welshie owned by Mrs. Hutton and Miss Ethel E. Anderson; Ch. Midkiff, Miracle Man, cocker spaniel owned by W. T. Payne; Moshulu, Billy Ross, Boston terrier owned by Mrs. M. C. McGlone; Radiant Eastern the Gem, pomeranian from the Radiant Kennels, and Ranger, foxhound, owned by M. McKinstry.

B. & M PLEA HAS A HEARING

(Continued from Page 1)
were 3,705,000,000 or 41 per cent more than in 1914.

The increase of 18 per cent in the ton miles for 1923 compared with 1914 was handled with 16 per cent less freight train miles. In other words, the ton miles increased 43 per cent during this period, as against 40 per cent for all railroads.

The rates in effect have in general been those applying throughout the eastern territory so the industry faced within New England has been able to compete with the markets within the territory named.

If the Boston & Maine were able to earn a return of 10 per cent—the rate apparently established as fair by the Interstate Commerce Commission—upon even its conservative investment account, this return would pay all fixed charges, dividends, and provide a substan-

How to Avoid "Rings" in Removing Grease Spots
1. Place a clean cloth or blotter under the Grease Spot. (This is to carry away the Grease as it runs through the fabric after it is dissolved by the Carbona.)

2. Saturate a clean cloth with Carbona, using it freely and gently rub the Grease Spot back and forth with a sweeping motion as illustrated—never rub in circles. Raise your hand at the end of each stroke after passing the edge of the spot. (This blends the edges of the spot cleaned with the rest of the fabric and prevents a "ring".)

3. Rub gently as it is the Carbona that cleans, not the rubbing.

Our Safety-Second
CARBONA
Cleaning Fluid
REMOVES GREASE SPOTS
Without Injury to Fabric or Color

25-30-41. One bottle of all sizes.

CARBONA
Cleaning Fluid
REMOVES GREASE SPOTS
Without Injury to Fabric or Color

tial amount for surplus or improvements to the property."

Homer Loring Explains

Homer Loring, chairman of the board of directors of the Boston & Maine, in his talk, said in part:

A railroad has no hidden sources of income. It secures practically its entire income from freight and passengers. There is no escape from the conclusion that money lost operating passenger trains must be made up by collecting more than otherwise would be required in passenger fares and in freight charges on coal, flour, lumber, food, clothing, and the other necessities which the public must buy. The traveling public requires adequate passenger service at reasonable fares. To successfully meet competition, New England industries must have prompt service and favorable freight rates.

The amount of the freight traffic of the Boston & Maine Railroad shows that 42 per cent of the mileage handles only 3 per cent of the freight traffic. In other words, almost 90 per cent of the road is treated as a loss. When other business would attempt to continue operating one-half of its plant under such conditions? So far, the road has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to abandon 182 miles which are responsible for a direct annual loss of \$500,000. These 182 miles are less than 20 per cent of the total unprofitable mileage. The Boston & Maine has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission to abandon some of its lines to operate those losing branches until a new method of transportation, motor vehicles, has arrived. The railroad does not intend to abandon the communities on these branch lines but proposes to give freight and passenger service whenever justified by auto bus and auto truck.

Conditions Reviewed

Dr. S. Brigham, assistant to the president of the Boston & Maine, reviewed the conditions which brought about this development. He pointed out that while branch line expenses have been increasing revenues have been reduced by the growth of automobile traffic and the rapid improvement of the highways. He stated that there would be some inconveniences but that in most cases they will not be serious and can be met by readjustment of transportation methods.

The hearing will continue in Boston tomorrow. It will be transferred to Concord, N. H., Friday and Saturday for the consideration of similar proposals on lines in New Hampshire.

PRIMARY LAW REPEAL INITIATED IN MAINE

Petitions Bearing 12,000 Signatures Are Filed

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 25.—The present Legislature must repeal the present direct primary law for the nomination of candidates or submit a referendum to the voters. This situation is brought about by the filing at the Department of State late yesterday afternoon petitions initiating a repealing act. These petitions bear the signatures of 12,000 voters of the State as is required under the initiative and referendum amendment to the Constitution.

Under the provisions of the Constitution the Legislature must enact without changing the measure which this petition would initiate or send it to the people for a referendum vote. The Legislature may also submit the same to the voters a modified repealing measure, or several of them. The petition requests that if the Legislature fails to pass the repealing act as prayed for the referendum on the matter should be held this year.

STONE & WEBSTER, INC. SUIT IS DISMISSED

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—The Government's suit against Stone & Webster, Inc., of Boston to recover \$3,000,000 damages demanded for alleged waste, delay and incompetence in the construction of Camp Travis at San Antonio, Tex., was dismissed in United States Circuit Court of Appeals today.

FRATERNITIES DEFENDED

College fraternities were characterized as an agency of great value in the American educational system and an aid alike to the college and the college president by Dr. John C. Conover, president of Tufts College, at the banquet there which closed the New England Conference of Delta Upsilon last night. Edward Terhune, Tufts '17, presided.

The rates in effect have in general been those applying throughout the eastern territory so the industry faced within New England has been able to compete with the markets within the territory named.

If the Boston & Maine were able to continue to perform service at rates which are fair to the public, English merchants and manufacturers to compete with industries located in the middle west and the south, it must be made a going concern. Unless it is permitted to earn a reasonable return on its investment, it will not be possible to go on furnishing the new capital necessary to add to the plant.

If the Boston & Maine were able to earn a return of 10 per cent—the rate apparently established as fair by the Interstate Commerce Commission—upon even its conservative investment account, this return would pay all fixed charges, dividends, and provide a substan-

Chinook—Genial, Powerful, Gentlemanly



Famous Half-Breed Eskimo Dog and His Master, Arthur Walden of Wonalancet, N. H.

Chinook, Famous Husky, Visits Eastern Dog Club's Exposition

On Arrival With His Master, Arthur Walden of Wonalancet, N. H., He Casually Accepts Taxicab Ride, Hotel Service, and Crowd's Praise

In the deep dusk of late evening in the North Station last night a half-breed Eskimo dog, Chinook and his grandfather carried Peary to the North Pole, came into Boston and received a welcome that many public men might be proud to have. The station was almost deserted. Outside the Elevated roared at the curve. There was the hiss of escaping steam among engines and the clangor of the express trucks.

When the long train from upper New England slowed gently to a stop, when Chinook and his master, Arthur Walden of Wonalancet, N. H., stepped casually from the first coach, not even expecting to be met by the crowd, they had a smile of triumph on the pale gold of Chinook's distinctive bulk in the gloom, when from all directions there were joyful cries, "Hi—there's Chinook!" and "Why, there's that great old dog from up country!" "Oh my—there's the news weekly!" and "Hey there, Chinook, about boy Chinook!"

Chinook took it all placidly as becomes a great gentleman. The chain attached to his collar was merely polite gesture to custom. His tawny plume curled gracefully over his head more gently, seeking the faces of intent business managers, the captain of hellbells, various attendants, chinook could be sent downstairs to spend the night in the basement, people hazarded. He would be well taken care of. A murmur of negation ran through the crowd like a little wind through a field of wheat.

A Fine Gentleman

Chinook measured his calm length on the brilliant crimson and sapphire and faded gold of the rug to await the outcome. His eyes closed and he rested. Some reasonable decision would be made. He would be comfortably taken care of. Past experience had taught him to be sure of that. Finally the resident manager was called. He came forward and looked once at Chinook and made a sign to the room clerk. Chinook's fame had again preceded him.

Chinook rose—shook himself, looked eagerly about, rubbed his head against Mr. Walden's hand. And so good-bye to the elevator, Chinook became a faded ghost.

This morning he went out for his breakfast as a gentleman should. He stalked through the lobby for a bit afterward and thrust up his head gently, courteously, to hands outstretched to touch him. Still there stretched to touch him.

GOVERNOR FILLS TWO JUDGESHIPS

Governor Fuller appointed Ralph S. Spooner of Springfield as Special Justice of the Springfield District Court, vice Malley resigned. Mr. Spooner is a graduate of Harvard University and Harvard Law School, and practices in the city of Springfield.

The Governor also appointed Charles E. Sawyer of Haverhill as Special Justice of the Central District Court of Northern Essex to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Edward R. Hale, recently appointed United States Assistant Attorney.

was no barking. He is a great powerful creature, weighing just under 100 pounds, who can draw a heavy load of wood or freight at 10 miles an hour, mile after mile over unbroken country at the head of a string of sled dogs, and be as fresh at the end of the trip as he was at the beginning.

Chinook has been photographed by hundreds of people from all over the country, people proud to remain his friend and whose like, Mr. Walden says, can almost certainly never be found again. Strict disciplinarian with his sons and daughters, he is an admirable companion and friend, and genial.

This morning as he went about the city, before going up to the dog show, where he will show through the evening, he saw the sights, a little aloof, proud, faulistically choosing his way. A marvel of independence and discretion.

A fine gentleman, Chinook!

RATE MAKING IS EXPLAINED

(Continued from Page 1)

at a very small additional cost, he said.

Individual cases seemed to be radical increases could be avoided by taking classes of service suited to the subscriber's needs. By a little study of the new schedules they could adjust their service to their requirements.

During his discussion of some of the fundamentals of rate making the witness cited some truisms as conceived by the telephone man. Rates, he said, are based primarily on the value of service to the patron and consequently the more telephones there are in a given area the more the service is worth and the more the patron should pay.

Similar Previous Action

This is at least the third year that this method of disposing of these two measures presented by the same petitioners to the joint legislative committee on public health on the bill petitioned for by Dr. F. Mason Padelord, president of the Massachusetts Medical Liberty League, for a law to permit children to attend public or private schools without being vaccinated.

Representative Bell, Democrat, of Wonalancet, said that the bill was merely an extension of the present law, which provides that in case of epidemic, the unvaccinated children should not attend the schools.

Leave to withdraw was reported

SCHOOL VACCINE BILLS DEFERRED

Committee Reports Leave to Withdraw on Measures of Opposing Intent

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Representative Bell, Democrat, of Wonalancet, said that the bill was merely an extension of the present law, which provides that in case of epidemic, the unvaccinated children should not attend the schools.

Leave to withdraw was also reported on the bill petitioned for by Dr. Samuel B. Woodward which provided that compulsory vaccination be extended to the children attending

private schools.

As revamped by the conferees, the bill is estimated to raise about \$60,000,000 in revenue annually to offset an outgo of \$45,000,000 in increased salaries.

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Opposition Rapidly Growing to Discrimination in Teachers' Salary Schedules

WINNETKA BOOK LIST OUTLINED AT CINCINNATI

Self-Grading System of Reading Explained Before Research Group

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 25 (Special) —The Carnegie Corporation, through the American Library Association, has made a grant to the research department of the Winnetka public schools, for the preparation of a list of books for children to be graded on the basis of statistical investigation, including only such books as competent authorities consider of satisfactory literary quality.

The methods which are being followed in making the list were described by Carleton W. Washburn, superintendent of Winnetka schools, this afternoon before the Educational Research Association. He said in part:

About 40 different schools and school systems, representing rural, village, and metropolitan districts, are cooperating in the investigation.

These schools are working with the paragraph-meaning section of the "Stanford achievement test."

All of the 20,000 to 30,000 children who are included in the experiment will have their reading ability measured by this method.

Each child is furnished with a ballot on which his reading test score, age, school grade, and sex are recorded. On this ballot he enters the number of words in the book and places a cross before one of the following captions:

"One of the best books I ever read." "A good book. I like it." "Not so very interesting—I don't like it." "Some good books in this one." "The following captions: "Too easy." "Just about right." "A little hard." "Too hard."

Reading Ability Determined

These ballots are all sent to the Winnetka research office, where all ballots bearing on a single book are combined. From these ballots the research office determines the reading ability which appears to be necessary to result in enjoyment of the book and the reading of it without great difficulty. On the back of each ballot the child writes a brief statement to what he thinks he likes best in the book.

The more enlightening of these comments will be used in annotating the final graded booklist.

The work already done by the American Library Association in the preparation of its "booklist" will be made use of in selecting books for quality. Any books which have been thoroughly reviewed by the American Library Association's children's committee, or by a special committee for evaluation from the standpoint of literary merit and general suitability. This committee, however, will have nothing to do with the grading of books, which will be done quite objectively on the basis of the ballots.

No book will be graded on fewer than 40 to 50 ballots. Some 300,000 ballots have been distributed. It is hoped that by September 1, 1925, it will be possible to publish an accurately graded, carefully selected list of from 500 to 1000 books for children.

Determining Objectives

The inability of teachers and supervisors to distinguish between geographical facts of importance and those which are of local or trivial interest is responsible for the greatest difficulties in supervision, declared W. J. Osburn, director of educational measurements of the Wisconsin state education department.

The conventional method of determining objectives for our school subjects is being gradually abandoned and a new technique of curriculum building is being formed," said Prof. Raleigh Schorling, president, Na-

tional Council of Teachers of Mathematics. He added:

At least three steps are essential in a sound program of curriculum building: a clear list of standards implying a philosophy of secondary education; the selection of specific objectives on the basis of certain educational criteria; and the arrangement of elements in the curriculum and the grade placement by means of an extensive classroom experiment under conditions that are tested and reported.

Definite Criteria

The selection of what we want children to know should not rest on the whim of an author, but the educational ideal should. At least five criteria will prove helpful in the selection of what mathematics can be taught in grades seven, eight, and nine. These are:

1. The sum total of elements for which some kind of positive case can be made by employing one or more of the objective studies dealing with the social use of mathematics. About 30 studies have been made in this field.

(2) Practice as determined by an inventory of a selected set of courses of study.

(3) The outline of topics as given in the report of the National Committee on Mathematical Requirements.

(4) An inventory of the content of seven series of mathematics texts written for the junior high school grades. (5) A highly selected jury of five educators has been appointed to the following phases of rural attendance: (1) What the attendance in rural schools of the United States actually is; how attendance differs in one-teacher, two-teacher, and consolidated schools, and a comparison of attendance in long and short-term schools. (2) The effect of attendance on school work and the amount of loss in actual school achievement, if any, a given amount of absence causes. (3) What the effect upon the parish scoring highest in educational matters. The exhibit, now on display in the Memorial Hall of this city, is being viewed by thousands.

I am of the opinion that our old school machinery was installed years ago and still is in use in a number of states has not kept up with other lines of human endeavor," said Miss Ayer. Continuing, he said: "This old machinery has served well its purpose in the days gone by; but we find it is entirely inadequate to meet present-day problems. The time has arrived in the history of educational development when we shall be forced to install either entirely new machinery, or overhaul the old."

Mr. Richardson reviewed the program of development of the county unit plan in Louisiana. He asserted that it sets a model of excellence for many of the states, and explained some of its outstanding features in detail.

We should find new sources of state school funds, and we should abandon the plan of taxation on real property, said T. H. Harris, state superintendent of education in Louisiana.

As to what the new sources should be, he thinks the conditions of school membership should probably determine that question.

"In one state, perhaps an income tax would be the proper source," he said, "while in another a tax on natural resources, and in another a tax on so-called luxuries. In any given state a source should be found that will result in a minimum of hardship upon the people of the state and that will yield large returns."

Mr. Harris believes that most of the state governments are failing in two important respects: to their duty by the public schools. These are: requiring the local subdivisions to carry the major portion of the burden of public school support, and such state support as is provided is distributed in most states in a manner violative of the fundamental standards upon which the state school funds should be distributed, namely, the ability of the people locally to raise school funds.

"But two factors are involved in a system of public school support: all citizens of a state should pay the same rate of school tax, and the school funds should be used as to provide equally good schools throughout the state, whether the schools are located in rich or poor communities," he said.

Consolidation as a means of providing educational opportunities for the rural child comparable with those offered the city child was urged by George A. Selke, rural school specialist of the University of Minnesota. He said that the consolidated school must be a modern school, and that the consolidated district should include sufficient population and valuation to supply the school with adequate human and financial resources. He summed up the "human resources."

Enough pupils to make feasible the establishment of a complete 12-year course, full secondary educational facilities beyond a well-graded elementary school. The high school should be large enough to make the structure economical as well as efficient, and to provide enriched social experiences.

Consolidation should never be carried through without provision for a high school within daily reach of the pupils.

"In large school systems, the miscellaneous book accumulations, the free textbooks, and the supplementary readers total hundreds of thousands of volumes. In the largest cities in the United States the million mark is topped once, and even two times or more. Such vast numbers of books cannot possibly be used to the best advantage unless they are classified and handled systematically with a view to securing continuous circulation."

MISSION OF SCHOOL TO BUILD CHARACTER IS PARLEY THEME

National Council of Education Hears Berkeley (Calif.) Superintendent's Outline of Teaching Technique to Obtain Greatest Ethical Training

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 25 (Special) —The development of character through education was one of the interesting discussions today before the National Council of Education. H. B. Wilson, superintendent of schools in Berkeley, Calif., set forth concisely the opportunities of the classroom and the essentials of the technique, in order that the largest ethical training results may be obtained.

He said that if the work of the classroom is to result in upbuilding moral character, it should (1) be meaningful, significant and purposeful; (2) at the time pupils are engaged in doing what the society values, available in equipping the pupils for doing successfully any legitimate thing which they may undertake at any time, either as children or adults; (3) be so carried forward that it appeals to the whole child, not just to his intellect or any single ability or quality; (4) secure thoroughness of mastery and integrity of effort on the part of each child; (5) constitute an on-going, developing, interesting process of growth.

Responsibilities Realized

In discussing each of these characteristics of effective classroom work, Mr. Wilson emphasized that all efforts of the classroom take place in a social situation. "The pupils work together under the guidance, leadership and inspiration of the teacher. In a social situation of this sort, children develop a definite feeling for their responsibilities.

Every teacher of every subject, in every school, can make some use of visual education material. They can illustrate in some way any lesson in any subject. This is especially true of the still picture material. The cost of films has greatly hindered progress in the manufacture and use of moving pictures for the schoolroom, but, doubtless, a way will be found to make available for every schoolroom still and moving pictures.

Whether we like it or not, the commercial movie contributes much toward the education of millions of children. The movie house has its own methods and materials, the whole system being based on what will bring revenue at the box office.

What is seen may not be so readily forgotten as that which is heard. We face the question as to how we shall best use in the schoolroom the wealth of material that natural science has given us.

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Experienced attendants and modern methods and equipment—your assurance of perfect results, prompt service, complete satisfaction: Here you can enjoy every modern method in personal grooming.

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Water Waving
Marcel Waving
Hair Dressing
Shampooing
Manicuring, 50c

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PROF. CLIFFORD H. MOORE TO BE NEW DEAN OF HARVARD

Resignation of LeBaron Russell Briggs From the Office
Followed by Announcement of Appointment
of Member of Present Faculty

Clifford Herschel Moore, Harvard '89, who for the past 27 years has been teaching Latin at the Cambridge institution, will be the next dean of the Harvard faculty of arts and sciences, succeeding LeBaron Russell Briggs, whose retirement in June has just been announced. Dr. Briggs first joined the Harvard faculty 49 years ago and has been dead for the past quarter century. In his own words, he has "been teaching long enough."

In retiring from active work Dr. Briggs also relinquishes the Boylston professorship of rhetoric and oratory which he has held since 1904, and which now passes to Charles Townsend Copeland, Harvard '82, who has been elevated to a full professorship.

Professor Moore, the new dean, is chairman of the committee on instruction and teacher of the classics. He is a native of Sudbury, Mass., and received his degree of A. B. from Harvard in 1889. He also holds the degree of Ph.D. in literature of Munich, 1897, and Litt. D. Colorado College, 1911. He taught at University of Chicago before coming to Harvard in 1898. He is the author of many books on the classics.

Native of Sudbury, Mass.

Professor Copeland is a native of Sudbury, Mass., and was graduated from Harvard in 1882. He received the degree of Litt. D. from Bowdoin College in 1920. He was lecturer in English literature from 1893 to 1910, assistant professor of English from 1910 to 1917 and associate professor since Sept. 1, 1917. He is the author of many books, and one of the most popular members of the faculty at Harvard.

Commenting on the retirement of Dr. Briggs, Henry W. Slocum, a member of the board of overseers, said:

Dean Briggs is entitled to his resignation by his long service. He is the dearest old man ever connected with the university.

A similar tribute was paid the dean by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, who:



"I Record only
the Sunny Hours"

Chicago, Ill.
Special Correspondence

THIS little story began one spring when a family had moved to its lakeshore home among the northern hills where they passed the season from April until late fall.

One day a red fawn was seen slowly and cautiously approaching the larger cottage. Its investigations that day being undisturbed it turned out succeeding days and finding food placed out for it, the visits became regular. It gradually became friends with the family, especially a boy who finally coaxed it to eat corn bread from his hand.

All summer and until the family went away the fawn was about the cottage and learned even to nose in the boy's pockets for something to eat, corn bread apparently being its favorite delicacy. After returning to its winter home, the family often spoke of the fawn and wondered if when it had become full grown it would continue to visit them.

The next spring early when the boy had scarcely gone, the boy was seen, though through the woods near the lake, when suddenly several deer appeared a short distance away. He immediately stood still and they also stopped. One, however, after it had looked and sniffed the air, moved until it caught the little breeze which carried the scent from the boy. That was the deer's method of identification, and it must have been reassuring, for it came up to the boy again. He petted it and then put it, putting his hand around its neck while it nuzzled his pocket. The deer then watched for two or three minutes and then decided it was time to leave. As the last one disappeared from sight the boy's friend quickly followed and was never seen again.

WORK IS STARTED ON ELKS BUILDING

Structure for Boston Lodge
to Cost \$2,411,880

Boston, Mass.
Special Correspondence

MEMORY recalls a dear elderly lady, wearing a violet hood, under which was a sweet face alight with the joy of her first visit to a young couple who evidently were devious that "auntie" should have an enjoyable visit but who were somewhat apprehensive as to the effect upon others within range of "auntie's" clear, shrill voice, for "auntie" thought the swan boats in the Public Garden were real swans, and very large ones, and said so distinctly as we journeyed into the way in an electric car at the garden entrance.

The real test of the courtesy of her fellow-passengers came when she expressed a desire that she and her companion might not reach their destination on time, and, asking how long it would take, she objected, pointing to the fare-indicator in the front of the car. "But that clock says it is twenty minutes past twelve." Instantly each occupant of the car turned away his head, looked out of the window or lifted his newspaper to hide a smile of tender sympathy and amusement, and the embodiment of sweetness and innocence knew not that she was the center of attraction for all passengers.

"To maintain a standard of journalism in the paper which I own or manage, or on which I am employed, that will reflect credit upon the association to which I belong and win the respect of friend and foe."

Upholding All Laws
To speak in the best terms, through the editorial or news columns, of contemporary newspapers and editors, and when this cannot be done, to remain silent, unless to remain silent would be to the detriment of the people I serve.

"To uphold in my paper the Government and all the laws, even though they be obnoxious or distasteful to me; and for all such laws as I cannot agree with I will seek my remedy only in their repeal."

"To strive, as far as lies in me, to make all editorial comment and news reports just, fair and uncontrolled by those natural predilections which sometimes unfairly influence me."

"To conduct my business in such a manner that illicit propagandists will not presume to seek space in my publication or in the publication on which I am employed."

"To give thorough investigation to all questionable advertising offered and refuse space to misleading, veiled, dishonest or illegitimate advertising."

"Our clauses relating to journalistic technicalities in both the editorial rooms and business office are suggested, and it is felt that if not actually adopted in the pledges, a recommendation that members frown upon and refrain as far as possible from publication of crime and scandal will be included in the preamble of the code."

The suggestion for the code was first brought forward by D. M. Hutton, editor of the Harrodsburg Herald, with the backing of Keen Johnson, editor of the Lawrenceburg News and president of the association. Plans to put the code into a tentative code of ethics, drawn up for consideration by the committee, is the pledge "to strive for no success that is not founded upon the Golden Rule and the highest conception of justice and morality."

Another pledge of the proposed code is "to use every laudable effort to elevate the standards of journalism in America and win that confidence and respect that come as a reward for right doing and right thinking."

Application to Be Studied

The suggestion for the code was first brought forward by D. M. Hutton, editor of the Harrodsburg Herald, with the backing of Keen Johnson, editor of the Lawrenceburg News and president of the association.

Plans to put the code into a tentative form at the outset quotes the Constitution of the United States—

"Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of the press," and the Constitution of the state—

"The printing press shall be free to every person."

Then, citing the freedom under the First Amendment, it is set forth that, since the press is thus largely placed above all law, it should recognize and adopt an ethical code as a standard of practice.

The suggestion is made by Mr. Hutton that "for the protection of society and the good name of our profession," penalties under civil statutes, as well as under press association by-laws, should be provided for violations of the code. An advisory board of journalism, or a state editorial commission, to supervise journalistic standards, much

as the bar associations exercise control over the practices of lawyers, is one plan under consideration.

"Every man in his profession should be responsible to someone," Mr. Hutton holds, "and the establishment of such a committee would keep irresponsible persons from practicing journalism in violation of the tenets of the code." Among the various pledges of the tentative code are the following promises:

"To maintain a standard of journalism in the paper which I own or manage, or on which I am employed, that will reflect credit upon the association to which I belong and win the respect of friend and foe."

Upholding All Laws

"To speak in the best terms, through the editorial or news columns, of contemporary newspapers and editors, and when this cannot be done, to remain silent, unless to remain silent would be to the detriment of the people I serve.

"To uphold in my paper the Government and all the laws, even though they be obnoxious or distasteful to me; and for all such laws as I cannot agree with I will seek my remedy only in their repeal."

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The Lasters' Independent Union, which voted to join the American Federation of Labor Union, will receive its charter next month and there is every indication that the Boot and Shoe will officially return to power in Lynn very soon.

"To give thorough investigation to all questionable advertising offered and refuse space to misleading, veiled, dishonest or illegitimate advertising."

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"Like Eating at Home"

Mrs. Wagner's Cafeteria

OLD CRIES SHOP

3210 Troost Ave., KANSAS CITY, Mo.

Old Print, Bric-a-Brac Novelties

Florsheim Shoes

Cousins Shoes For Women

**Radford-Powell
SHOE CO.**

1122 WALNUT STREET, KANSAS CITY, Mo.

Grand Union

Groceries, Inc.

"Better Grocery Values"

STORES THROUGHOUT KANSAS CITY

Geo. Muehlebach & Sons

Grocers

1315 E. 55th St.—3215 & 17 Troost Ave.

H. E. 0290

KANSAS CITY, Mo.

Furniture
Exceptional Values

Our Goods From Factory in
Carload Shipments

HAGLAGE & HAWKEN

12th and Locust, KANSAS CITY, Mo.

From Eastern
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STRICT MOTOR LAWS FAVERED

Compulsory Report to Registrar of Cases Involving Felony Is Advocated

Clarence S. Luitweiler, representative in the General Court, of New Haven, argued today before the Joint Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles at the State House, for his bill to strengthen the present laws relative to the use of motor vehicles in connection with the commission of felonies.

As the law now stands, declared Representative Luitweiler, it is optional with the courts whether they notify the registrar of motor vehicles of the court proceedings and verdicts in the commission of felonies by motorists and whether the registrar revokes registrations and licenses to operate cars. These provisions Mr. Luitweiler's bill would make obligatory in case his measure is enacted into law. The bill, Mr. Luitweiler said, is supplemental to another now being given hearings which is based on the same situation.

Favor Legislation

F. W. Merrick said that the United Improvement Association and the Dorchester Board of Trade are in favor of this legislation. The object, he said, is to make the illegal use of motor vehicles more difficult than it now is. He said that the filing of cases should be discontinued as well as the practice of suspending drivers by the courts.

He would have the law so framed that either conviction or absolute discharge, would be the rule.

"We must frame a law," said Mr. Merrick, "that would make it impossible for the courts to exercise such leniency. Some of the judges have gone entirely too far and their records are no credit to Massachusetts."

The same committee later gave a hearing on the bill of Van Ness Bates of Brookline, formerly connected with the state department of the civil service, providing that the department of public works investigate the desirability of building five miles of highway to connect the airline road from Boston to New Haven by way of Southbridge.

"My interest in this case," said Mr. Bates, "is entirely that of the good of the public. I believe that the road should be run through Rockville, Conn. There my clients are located and they are desirous that this improvement be made."

Practically Completed

This part of the route, from Hartford to the Massachusetts line at Mashapaug, is now practically completed and there remains only the connecting link from Mashapaug to Southbridge to complete the highway to Boston.

William F. Williams, commissioner of the department of public works, spoke briefly in opposition to the bill. Mr. Williams said his department, through the division of highways, had made a complete study of the construction of main highways throughout the State and that it is now completing the same study of secondary highways, and that if the committee on highways and motor vehicles desired any figures in connection with this bill he can have them ready within one week.

The question, Commissioner Williams said, is not a study of the work, but where the construction money is to be had. The State is now building highways, he said, from Worcester to Webster, connecting with the present highways. He said he thought these undertakings should be completed before further work is attempted in the general localities.

Several citizens representing Shunbridge and Sturbridge manufacturing interests appeared before the committee and spoke in favor of Mr. Bates' bill.

POWER PROJECTS INTEREST AROOSTOOK

CARIBOU, Me., Feb. 25 (Special)—Proposed power development at Grand Falls and elsewhere by Canadian interests is being closely watched by Aroostook County, which will insist upon a reasonable amount of flowage rights at the hearing soon to take place. Another power project in which the county is interested is that contemplated on the St. John River at Fort Kent with a dam on the Aroostook side of the river.

The proposed Quebec Extension Electric Railroad, in which Arthur H. Gould of Presque Isle is interested, and which will entail an expenditure of \$4,000,000 or more, is desired by the people of Aroostook County in connection with their future industrial and agricultural development.

VERMONT "GAS" TAX RAISED TO TWO CENTS

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 25—The Vermont Legislature yesterday completed the passage of a bill which increases the tax on gasoline and its distribution from 10 to 20 cents a gallon. It is an amendment to the law enacted two years ago and the same provisions for enforcement of the law prevail as have for two years.

HARDWARE EXPOSITION DRAWS RECORD CROWD

Hundreds of persons continued to throng Mechanics Hall today to view the exhibition of modern hardware products, arranged by the New England Hardware Dealers' Association in conjunction with its thirty-second annual convention. The exhibition

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opened yesterday and will be continued through tomorrow, the conclave closing with a banquet at the Coplay-Plaza Hotel tomorrow evening.

Yesterday it was estimated that fully 20,000 persons visited the exhibit hall, setting a record for attendance for all previous shows. Following the formal session of the convention in the afternoon, approximately 400 members of the hardware association gathered for dinner at the Brunswick Hotel.

MAINE-MADE BUTTER ONLY TO BE USED BY MAINE INSTITUTIONS

Campaign for the Consumption of Home Products Wins Another Victory

PORLTAND, Me., Feb. 25 (Special)—Maine's campaign for Maine consumption of Maine products won another victory yesterday when it was announced that greater Maine institutions would be supplied with Maine-made butter instead of butter substitutes manufactured elsewhere.

At a meeting of members of the state-wide committee in charge of plans for the campaign to acquaint Maine people with Maine products F. P. Washburn, commissioner of agriculture, exhibited two packages of butter he had just purchased in a Maine city grocery store. For a pound of western butter he paid 56 cents, but he was able to buy for 50 cents a pound of butter from a Maine farm, the quality of which he could vouch for.

Gov. Ralph O. Brewster, who attended the meeting, said that this would indicate the State could make a material saving in buying the Maine product. Maine farmers serving on the committee said that "if the dairymen of Maine could be assured this assistance from the State," he predicted that more of them would take up butter making and find it a more profitable industry than selling milk at the wholesale prices which have prevailed in the past year.

CHAMPLAIN BRIDGE COMMITTEE NAMED

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 25—Formation of a joint legislative committee to investigate the feasibility of a bridge across Lake Champlain was begun yesterday by the Assembly by Joseph A. McGinnis, Speaker of the Assembly, of Fred L. Porter, Essex, and Herbert A. Bartholomew, Washington, Republicans, and Samuel I. Rosenman, New York, Democrat, as the lower House members.

Senate members will be named shortly, and the committee then will work with a similar group from the State of Vermont in seeking possible sites and estimating the probable cost of such a structure between the two states.

BOWDOIN PROFESSOR GOING TO AMHERST

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 25 (Special)—George Roy Elliott, Chapman professor of English at Bowdoin College, will join the Amherst College faculty next September, the administration announced today. Professor Elliott graduated from the University of Toronto, having majored in English and history, practiced journalism for two years, and took a Doctor of Philosophy degree at the University of Jena in 1908. From then until 1913 he taught English at the University of Wisconsin. He has been at Bowdoin since.

DR. OLDS TO ATTEND MARCH 4 INAUGURAL

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 25 (Special)—Dr. George D. Olds, professor of Amherst College, and Frederick S. Allen, secretary of the Alumni Council, will attend the inauguration of Calvin Coolidge as president of the United States on March 4 as representatives of the Chief Executive's Alma Mater.

President Olds, in the fall of 1881, asked his first question as a professor of mathematics at Amherst of "that red-headed brother of mine," and received the correct answer. Warm friendship has existed between master and pupil ever since.

RELATIVITY TO BE TOPIC

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 25 (Special)—"Relativity" in non-technical terms will be presented at Amherst College on March 2, 3, and 4, in Fayerweather Laboratory, by Prof. Dayton C. Miller of the Case School of Applied Science, of Cleveland, O. Professor Miller's lectures will be illustrated and will deal with the relations of relativity to other theories of space, time, and gravitation.

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Vermont Maple Sugar Makers Rush Preparations for Season

Continued Mild Weather Results in Forecasts of Early Flow of Sap and Heavy Yield in the Orchards Throughout the State

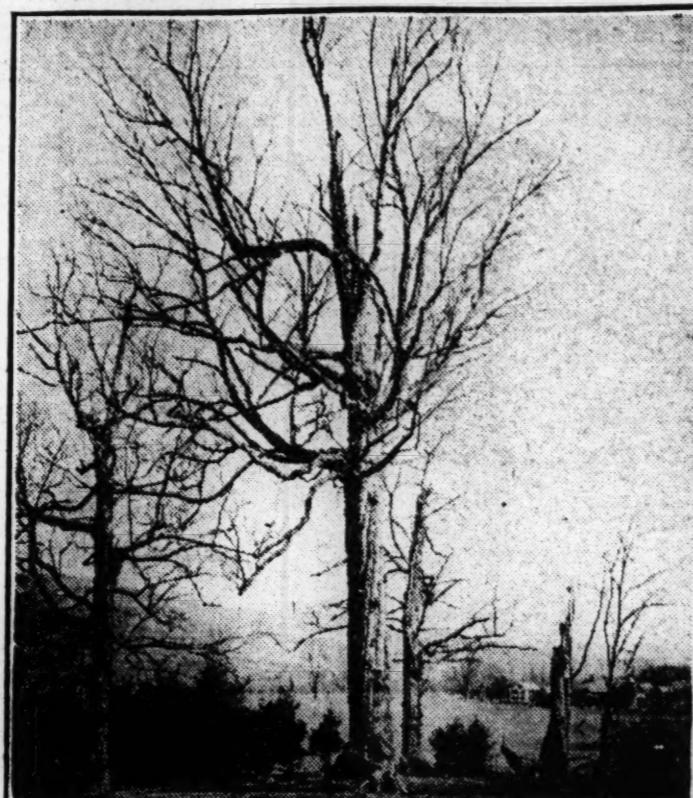
BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Feb. 24 (Special) — Because of the continued mild weather, Vermont maple sugar makers are making almost unprecedented early season preparations for the annual sap drive. Manufacturers of sugar making utensils are rushed with orders, and between March 10 and 20 it is expected that hundreds of farmers will tap their trees.

Every county in Vermont produces its share of the annual maple sugar output. Windham and Rutland counties rank well up with approximately 300,000 trees tapped each year for a production of 90,000 gallons of syrup and 12,000 pounds of sugar.

There are some unusually large sugar orchards in Vermont, and in Rutland County alone there are about 2600 farmers who tap trees, although many of them obtain only enough sap for their own consumption.

Now, although nearly three weeks remain before the start of the season at its earliest, farmers are washing out pails, pans and evaporators and taking inventory of spouts and utensils which will be needed to

Monarch of Vermont's Sugar Maples



Tree From Which in 1764 the Sap for the First Maple Sugar Ever Made by White Men in Vermont Was Obtained.

The Library

Illinois Adult Reading Lists

THE Illinois State Library Extension Division is taking a share with other agencies working toward the same objective, in furthering the cause of adult education.

Systematic reading in definite specified subjects has been particularly helped by the division during the last three years. Reading courses, carefully planned, and published in the form of descriptive pamphlets, are the means whereby such systematic reading is encouraged.

At present interior decoration leads with 12 certificates issued. This course requires the reading of 14 books selected from 18 listed, and with the exception of the course in the novel covers the greatest number of pages. In several instances readers have applied for all the books named on the subject. Such a record would seem to indicate that the class which is responding best to this educational program is the group of housewives and mothers who are seeking to make themselves efficient in their daily duties, and have a vital interest in them.

The reports for books on child study have elicited some interesting responses. Those who have sufficient leisure toward art to select the course in art appreciation have also expressed gratitude for the opportunity offered them to gain a comprehensive view of the field of art and to have bewildering ideas clarified.

About three months ago announcement was made through The Associated Press that the librarians of the State, the reading courses were widely advertised. The response, though not overwhelming, was gratifying, about 250 persons enrolling their names as readers as the result of the first publicity campaign.

State Certificate Offered

In order to encourage the reading of the entire group of books comprising each course, the division offers a state certificate, signed by the Secretary of State and the superintendent of division, and stamped with the state seal. The certificate is of undoubted value in furthering the work. Readers are urged to borrow the required books from their local public libraries so far as possible. The extension division supplies books not available in a brief summary of each book is required of each reader for a certificate. All such reviews are sent to the office of the division, where they are read and recorded. The written report not only shows that the reading has been done, but permits a certain contact with the reader whereby he may be aided and encouraged in the work.

Enough time has now elapsed to show the results of the state reading course as a means of adult education. As may be expected by any such undertaking, a number of those who began the work did not bring it to completion. The active co-operation of local librarians, or the lack of it, has counted for or against a good score in some instances. However, a large percentage of those who enrolled have read several of

Lists Compiled for Individuals

At the same time an offer was made to furnish reading lists on any subject desired. Eighty responses came the first week from persons eager to read to some definite purpose. The extension division has supplied reading lists on 10 subjects not included in the published courses. There is no way of estimating the actual results of interest so aroused. That many have begun the specialized reading who have not made their intentions known to the extension division is evidenced by reports from the Chicago Public Library, where numerous applications have been received for each publicity campaign for books listed in the courses.

Art Extension Work

While art extension work is not always recognized as promoting adult education, Miss Price, the superintendent of the extension division, believes that it has a distinct value in this direction. The picture collection is being steadily increased until

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THE ready accessibility of our officers for the discussion of the financial problems of our customers has been an important factor in developing our large volume of commercial banking business. A truly personal service is given to each customer—and the great financial strength and stability of the institution lend a prestige which is useful both to business houses and to individuals. There are many definite advantages in an association with the Illinois Merchants Trust Company—advantages which appeal strongly to business men and women.

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LA SALLE, JACKSON, CLARK AND QUINCY STREETS • CHICAGO

FARMERS' 1924 BUSINESS HEAVY

Eastern States Exchange in Annual Meeting Reports
\$5,526,533 Purchases

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 25 (Special)—Proceeds for a bigger business in 1925 than ever before were reported to members of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange at the annual meeting in the Municipal Auditorium yesterday.

The volume for last year, totalling \$5,526,533, was 18 per cent larger than for 1923, and 173 per cent in excess of that of 1922. This rise has meant not merely a hustle to get business but a searching study of the means of handling it economically. Howard W. Selby, retiring manager, pointed out. More than 200 farmers attended the meeting, and A. A. Dunklee, president, of South Vernon, Vt., presided.

At the directors' meeting in the afternoon John D. Zink was elected general manager after serving for over 20 years as manager and for five years in other executive capacities.

S. McL. Buckingham of Watertown, Conn., is the newly elected president. Vice-presidents chosen are Daniel Howland of East Greenwich, R. I., and J. H. Bartlett of Orleans, Vt. Howard W. Selby was elected treasurer. The executive committee consists of S. McL. Buckingham, A. A. Dunklee, Howard Haddam, Conn., and Edward Hazen.

M. Durleska, of Watertown, Conn.,

Harold D. and McClure, Abbot, The Practical Book of Perforated Furniture, Philadelphia, 1918; Walter A. Handbook of Furniture Styles, New York, Century, 1918.

RUGS

Mumford, John, Rugs: Oriental Rugs, New York, Scribner, 1905; Holt, R. B.: Rugs: Oriental and Occidental, Antique and Modern, Chicago, McClure, Phillips, 1918.

DECORATIVE TEXTILES

Hunter, George Leland: Decorative Textiles, Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1918; Parsons, Frank Alvah: Textiles: Their Origin, History and Renaissance, New York, Lane, 1912.

Obregon, Mrs. Eliza (Calvert): A Book of Handwoven Coverlets, Boston, Little, 1912.

Webster, Marie D.: Quilts: Their Story, How to Make Them, New York, Doubleday, 1914.

PICTURES

Cafin, C. H.: How to Study Pictures, New York, Century, 1905; Tilney, E. C.: The Appeal of the Picture, New York, Dutton.

HEARING DATE SET ON GRAND FALLS PLAN

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—The International Joint Commission on Boundary Waters representing Canada and the United States, at a special meeting yesterday, decided to hold a hearing at Van Buren, Me., March 25, on the application of New Brunswick to the Dominion Government for permission to develop Grand Falls on the St. John River.

Mr. Durleska, violinist, gave a recital last night in Jordan Hall. Harry Kaufman was the accompanist. The program included Bruch's Concerto in G minor, Tartini's "Devil's Trill" Sonata and short pieces by Wieniawski and others.

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RADIO

INITIAL STEP IN FREEDOM FOR RADIO IN HOLLAND TAKEN

Postal Authorities Grant Restricted Permits to Ten Societies With 100 Watts as Maximum Power-Radio-casting—Limited to Four Hours Daily

THE HAGUE, Feb. 16 (Special Correspondence)—During the second half of December the postal authorities gave out restricted licenses for radio-casting tests on short wavelengths to, at present, ten officially recognized societies founded for the purpose of awakening interest in radio-telegraphy. The principal regulations of these licenses may be summarized as follows:

Hours for radio-casting tests are from 7 to 11 p. m. daily. Wavelengths must be shorter than 200 meters, while the antenna energy may not exceed 100 watts. Correspondence with other stations is not allowed, and news or communications of a personal character may not be broadcasted. An annual fee of 50 florins must be paid for each license. The possessors of the stations must have receiving stations working at a wavelength of 600 meters; they must have a knowledge of how to receive and send out Morse telegraph signals at a minimum speed of 12 words per minute. Officers of the postal service provided with a written identification card may enter the premises of these stations and investigate if they are worked properly.

The radio-casting letters are for the Netherlands society, P. B. 1, Amsterdam PB2, Amsterdam PB3, Delft PB4, Dordrecht PB5, The Hague PB6, Groningen PB7, Rotterdam PB8, Tiel PB9, and Utrecht PB10.

Radio Programs

For Wednesday, March 4

We have had a number of conservatory of music concerts from institutions of this nature in most parts of the United States. We do not recall one from the Mountain Time section of the country. On this date, however, KOA will radiocast a very complete program by the faculty and students of the Denver Conservatory of Music. This concert is made possible by the recent opening of this new western station of the General Electric Company. Perhaps the rarefied atmosphere at such an altitude will produce rare music.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME Radio Orchestra, under direction of William L. Marsh.

WCCO, Gold Medal Station, St. Paul, Minn. (417 Meters)

WCCO, Minneapolis Studio opening, Nicollet Hotel.

WMAQ, Daily News, Chicago, Ill. (447.5 Meters)

WMAQ, Radio Lecture, Northwestern University, 8:30—To be announced. WMAQ, Players.

WBAP, Star-Telegram, Fort Worth, Tex. (447.5 Meters)

WBAP, Musical Program, 9:30—Jim Riley's Hotel Orchestra, playing popular music.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME Times-Mirror, Los Angeles, Calif. (447.5 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Program by University of Southern California, 10—Art Hickman's Dance Orchestra, KGW, Morris Oregonian, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)

8 p. m.—Concert by the Knights of Columbus, San Francisco, Calif. (493 Meters)

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Musical Events—Theaters—Art—Motion Pictures

Music News and Reviews

Mme. Zeisler Soloist With Minneapolis Orchestra

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 21 (Special Correspondence) — After touring the country east and south for three weeks, the Minneapolis orchestra has returned home and last evening gave one of the best concerts of the year under the direction of Henri Verbruggen. The program was not a particularly exacting one, being composed of the "Der Freischütz" overture; Beethoven's "A Victory Ball," and Chopin's F minor concerto with Fanny Bloomfield Zeisler as soloist.

Fifty years' activity on the concert platform might be expected to have taken its toll from this well-loved pianist, but there were no signs of physical infirmity, and the emotional weakness in his splendid interpretation Madame Zeisler gave to the concerto. Perhaps the royal fanfare of trumpets that greeted her entrance and the rising of orchestra and audience stimulated her to superlative deeds in her performance; whatever the cause, it may be stated, unequivocally, that she played the work with a combination of technical skill, vitality of phrase, poetic impulse and intellectual poise surpassing any of the many interpretations I have heard from her vantage point. For once the soloist was the real star of a symphony program, and everybody in the hall, from the conductor to the veriest tyro, paid her honor.

Of the three orchestral numbers the performance of Schelling's "A Victory Ball" deserved the highest commendation. This work has been frequently played by the orchestra while on tour and we benefited from the experience of its manifold complexities thus obtained. The details were far better worked out than formerly, there was no puzzling over the meaning of obscure phrases, flexibility and sureness marked each step, the episodes in the poem were unfolded; altogether a splendid performance.

With the exception of a little occasional stiffness of phrase and dullness of expression in the opening movement of the symphony, this composition was admirably conceived and interpreted; the second movement was especially noteworthy for beautiful expressiveness, grace and beauty. The overture, familiar and rather weather-beaten, still charms by its tunefulness.

Fritz Reiner Conducts the Philadelphia Philharmonic

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16 (Special Correspondence) — With Igor Stravinsky appearing for the first time in Philadelphia as a pianist, in his concerto for piano and wind instruments, and Fritz Reiner conducting the Cincinnati Orchestra for the first time here, the concert of the Philharmonic Society of Philadelphia last evening marked one of the high spots of the present musical season.

Two novelties were on the program, the concerto as an orchestral suite by Bela Bartok, an early work, written, as the composer admits, while he was strongly under the influence of Richard Strauss. It did not need his explanation to show this, for the suite is full of Strauss, harmonically, melodically, and orchestrally, which proves this to have been the result of study, and not mere plagiarism. Except for the excessive length of the third movement, with a virtually unchanged rhythm throughout, the suite is an interesting and enjoyable work, although there is not sufficient originality in it ever to place it among the really vital orchestral works.

Mr. Stravinsky's concerto is like a great many other of his compositions in that the rhythmic element seems to be placed first of all by the composer, and this was emphasized by his manner of performance. It was clear upon hearing the work what Stravinsky meant when he said that in it he "returned to Bach." The general style is that of a Bach Concerto Grossso brought very much up to date. It has most of the characteristic of the Stravinsky composition in the harmonic structure, and, while he never even approaches the melodic values of certain parts of the "Oiseau de Feu," nevertheless there are certain distinctly melodic passages in the slow movement.

Mr. Reiner showed himself to be a conductor of the first rank. It is no small matter to hold a strange orchestra together, even though it be a very small one, through a work like the Stravinsky concerto. Mr. Reiner did it with great success. His reading of the Berlin overture in "Benvenuto Cellini" was splendid, and even better was the interpretation of "Till Eulenspiegel." One might not always agree with some of the tempi in the latter part of "Eulenspiegel," but the interpretative idea which he sought was always clear.

A Program of Viola Music; the Elman Quartet

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—Louis Bally, the viola player, gives a program of music written for viola and piano at the Town Hall on the afternoon of March 28. He will be assisted by Alton Jones, pianist. He will present the sonata op. 11, No. 4, of Hindemith; the sonata for viola and piano of Strube, which is in manuscript; the suite for viola and orchestra, accompaniment reduced for piano, also the manuscript by Jongen; and the Schumann "Minstrelsy." The sonata op. 113, Mr. Bally claims for all these works the first New York performance; and he can scarcely be disputed in regard to any of them, unless, possibly, the Schumann piece. He describes the Hindemith piece as the heaviest on the program and the Strube piece as the lightest; and in all four pieces he maintains he has sufficient variety and contrast to please any audience. In any event, he here carries out the purpose which he earnestly cherishes of playing only music composed for his instrument and of avoiding arrangements and trifling fiddle-tunes.

The Hindemith sonata consists of

three movements, played without break. The first movement is fantastic in temper; the second is a theme with variations; the third also is conceived in variation style. The composition is extremely modern, having no key and none of the ordinary indications of measure. And yet, Mr. Bally declares, it is as clear in structure as any classic; "like looking at your face in a mirror," he says. He expresses high regard for Hindemith, who is himself a viola player.

The Elman Quartet

The Jongen suite begins with an elegy, broad in melodic line, but not gloomy in mood, and concludes with a sort of rhapsody, quick and sparkling. The Schumann work Mr. Bally played in Paris before the war. It consists of a slow, romantic movement, a movement in hunting-scene style, a fast movement in third place and a slow, melancholy one, beautiful in melodic line, for the close.

Of the chamber music enterprises of the past week, one of the most interesting, doubtless, was the concert of Mischa Elman at the Town Hall on the evening of Feb. 18; the program including Schumann's quartet in A major and Mozart's quintet in G minor for the regular four-string instruments and an additional viola. Mr. Elman's associates were Edward Bachman as second violin, Nicolas Moldovan and William Shubert as viola players, and Horace Britz as violoncellist. Especially delightful from the ensemble stand-point was the performance of the Schumann work, great improvement in balance and harmonic clarity over the playing at the first Elman concert early in the season. In the Mozart work, Mr. Elman as first violin greatly predominated; to the extent that first and last the interpretation was his and not the group's. Everything said and done, however, the Elman experiment in chamber music is proving an impressive and even brilliant success.

Mengelberg and Flesch

George Morgan, tenor, gave a recital at Aeolian Hall on the evening of Feb. 18, with Frank Bibb playing his accompaniments. As heretofore, he disclosed a rich, sonorous voice and a generally admirable schooling.

Willem Mengelberg brought out the suite from "L'Arlesienne," No. 1, by Bizet, and the "Italia" rhapsody, on. 11 by Casella, at the Philharmonic concert of Feb. 19 in Carnegie Hall. Of course he was everything that could be asked for in these picturesque, military—band-like pieces. He also presented the concerto for violin, op. 77, of Brahms, with Carl Flesch as his soloist; and, as sometimes happens when he has to share honors with another artist, neither he nor his colleague came off very gloriously. Can it be that the concerto was put on without sufficient rehearsal? It was played through all around; indeed, it was masterfully played in the solo part. But in the case of a concerto, accompaniment must measure up to the best mark, or nothing can.

Mme. Gabrielle Leschetzky gave a piano recital at Aeolian Hall on the evening of Feb. 20, interpreting with the greatest imaginable skill and sincerity for one of her groups of pieces a Franck prelude, the Liszt fantasy and fugue on B-A-C-H, a Gluck gavotte, two sonatas by Durante and a gigue by Bach.

W. P. T.

Claire Dux Is Soloist With Cincinnati Orchestra

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23 (Special Correspondence) — Familiar music and a return to conventional program arrangement were two of the outstanding features of the first concerts given by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, Feb. 20 and 21. Last minute changes in the works listed for performance substituted the Beethoven overture to "Egmont" for Sowerby's suite "From the Northland," while Brahms' Fourth Symphony replaced the Mahler Symphony in G major. Strauss' tone poem "Death and Transfiguration" was added, leaving four songs, sung by Claire Dux, the only portion of the program to be presented as announced.

The fact that the major portion of the two audiences found it possible

Nearly every family has its "bread-crunk." This bread isn't rich enough. That bread isn't light enough. The other bread isn't fresh enough. Try Butter-Krus Bread, fine-flavored, fine-textured, made with milk. Sealed fresh. At your grocer's a few hours after it's baked.

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J. KERNARD & SONS

FOURTH AND WASHINGTON

ST. LOUIS, MO.

IN THIS YEAR'S PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY SHOW



"HILL COUNTRY," FROM A PAINTING BY W. ELMER SCHOFIELD

to be prompt seemed to justify the inclusion of "Egmont" quite aside from any intrinsic merits of the music itself. Mr. Reiner has managed to arrange his programs in such a fashion that his audiences have not wearied of the group of overtures and shorter orchestral pieces which customarily open symphony concerts. He has found interesting examples of modern music and has managed to find worthy novelties from the older musical literature. "Egmont" has not done service in several years, so that hearing it again after the interval made it seem almost new. Incidentally it was ex-cellently done.

Equally familiar to orchestra and audience was the Brahms symphony. The orchestra has shown to no better advantage this season than it did in this music. It was an unusually fine performance. The audience was especially well done. Mr. Reiner's reading brought out familiar beauties of the score and new ones as well, especially in the final movement, which departed somewhat from the usual interpretation.

Miss Dux sang two Mozart arias; one from "Il re Pastore" and the other from "Egmont." The two of Mahler's songs, which atmet einen Linden-Duft, and "Wer hat dies Liedlein erdacht?" The Mahler numbers were vocally the most effective of the group, although all were distinguished by the artistry, taste, and intelligence of their presentation. A certain lack of balance in the volume of the upper and middle registers was noticeable in the Mozart arias. This was less marked in the Mahler songs, which were done with half-voice, and in Reger's "Wiegenglied," the single encore. Mr. Reiner's accompaniments were extraordinarily fine.

While it may be that successive hearings of "Death and Transfiguration" make it seem less effective, the tone-poem came as a distinct anticlimax.

The cast of "The Toss of a Coin," a new play by Arthur Previn and Edwin Maxwell, now in rehearsal for the Haste Publications, Inc., includes Charles Trowbridge, John Anthony, Arthur Alberson, Harry Banister, John T. Dwyer, Virginia Pemberton, Catherine Dale Owen and others.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Romantic Movement in England

A History of Modern English Romanticism. By Dr. Harko G. de Maar. Vol. I. Elizabethans and Jacobean Romantics in the Eighteenth Century. London: Humphrey Milford. 195. 6d. net.

HERE is a word in the English language so elusive that although for hundreds of years it has been used readily enough, a mere schoolboy might easily confound the most learned grown-up by asking him to define it. Exact scholars have been known to wittily at the request. And yet, however completely the more cautious folk among us may try to avoid it, the word is sure to crop up sooner or later. For the thoughts of literary critics since Addison's day have been obsessed by it, and indeed at once when we think of classicism in literature there the alternative is also, on the tip of the tongue, "Romanticism" or the movement that has given English poetry such a glorious place in the literature of the modern world.

Henry More, one of the Cambridge Platonists, appears to have been the first to make use of the word. He wrote of "Romantic Invention" in 1659, by which he meant work of a fabulous or fictitious character, fantastic, extravagant. In other generations it has signified various other things, but today the majority of us would be inclined, without being particularly satisfied, to accept Professor Herford's rough definition of it as "the domination of impassioned imagination and visionary scenes over calm reason and clear perception in the creation of literature."

Finds "Unbroken Continuity"

This presupposes that "calm reason and clear perception" have had their periods of dominance—as, for example, during what is commonly regarded as the anti-romantic eighteenth century. The validity of such a re-interpretation has now been questioned, however, by a Dutch professor, Dr. Harko G. de Maar, in a volume which, though produced in Holland, has not only a London publisher's imprint, but is written in English that could hardly have been bettered by a native to the language. Dr. de Maar's lucidity and skill are so great that he presents to us one of the most delightful treatises that ever came from the groves of the Academe.

Dr. de Maar believes in the un-

broken continuity of the romantic movement in literature. The era between the Elizabethans and the moderns who began with Chatterton, Burns, Blake, Wordsworth and Coleridge was not so dark as the romantics themselves have generally believed. Confronted with Pope, Johnson, and the other Augustans, he is not dismayed. He declares that each eighteenth century reader had such a preference for the romantics like Shakespeare, Spenser, and Milton, that at least 70 complete editions of Milton were called for, over 100 editions of "Paradise Lost," about 50 editions of Shakespeare, and many of Spenser. Therefore:

If we remember that Spenser must have been real about as much as Dryden, that Shakespeare's romantic plays were thought of as great, and that the number of editions of Milton far exceeded that of the editions of Pope, we are once more reminded of the danger of sweeping statements about the eighteenth century. The classical school of Pope was not the "ascendant." We shall endeavor to show that it was not.

A Study of Life in Words

He believes it is a mistake to select a number of prominent men as typical of their period and to draw general conclusions from the works of men whose essential character is their individuality and genius; for "the history of literature is not identical with the history of individual literary genius." All that happens in the world of letters, writes Dr. de Maar, is "part of the voice of mankind preserved for later generations."

The homely letter of a simple peasant, the brilliant epigram of a wit, the scurrilous pamphlet of the poetical hack, the popular reflections of the philosopher, the wild speculations of a visionary, the sublime epic and the soft sonnet, the rambling novel and the neat essay, all that has been written of man's life is part of the history of literature, which is the study of life in words.

The small fry, that is, are as representative of a period as the big fish.

And, as a matter of fact, no fewer than 130 poems modeled on the Spenserian stanza, by 36 different authors, appeared during the age which is supposed to have marked the decline of romanticism in England.

We do not need to grant Dr. de Maar's thesis to enjoy his book.

Wordsworth and Coleridge would certainly have opposed it, for were not they rebels against the eighteenth century precisely because they

ADVENTURING



Decoration From "The Early Adventures of Peacham Grew" (Penn Publishing Co.)

A Number of Things

North America. By J. Russell Smith. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co.

THE world is so full of a number of things, as Stevenson pointed out in a memorable couplet, that we who live in it should all be as happy as kings; yet this interesting multiplicity has its disadvantages. Even a fractional area, such as the North American continent, is so full of a number of things that to achieve an intelligent acquaintance with them is well nigh impossible. To approach such an acquaintance is a task that may reasonably demand time, study, and assimilation of history, statistics, etc., over a long period. Other things being equal, most of us would lack the patience to "see nothing of the personal enthusiasm for the job, necessary to keep up with it, though we would all agree that the resulting knowledge would be highly desirable. Even when somebody has done it for us and embodied the results in a book we are a little apprehensive that it will take some patience and persistence to read the book.

The Labor Party falls the honor of having been the first to declare (1913) that it would oppose any franchise bill in which women were not included. The attitude of both Conservatives and Liberals was in the main, very different. The determined opposition of Mr. Asquith—in later years a convert—and the refusal of the Government to take women seriously, were the chief factors which led to the adoption of "militancy" by the Women's Social and Political Union—a policy from which Mrs. Fawcett and her co-workers dissociated themselves.

Mrs. Fawcett's closing speech dealt with the suffrage victory which followed women's service during the World War. A thanksgiving for this achievement was held in London in March, 1918: the music, Mrs. Fawcett's tells, had been planned years beforehand, when victory looked remote—it included the adopted suffrage hymn, William Blake's "Jerusalem" and the Leonora Overture No. III "with its glorious burst of triumph when freedom dispels captivity and the overwhelming power of love overcomes the world of darkness."

The incident which led to her marriage was typical of the two individuals whom it was to draw together. Millicent Garrett, then 18, was in a company where the loss of Abraham Lincoln was being discussed, and she ardently expressed her view that this event was the greatest misfortune which could have befallen the world, greater than the disappearance of any of the crowned heads of Europe. This remained in a young, eager voice, struck the ears of the heroic statesman, Henry Fawcett; he asked to be introduced to the speaker, and their marriage followed some two years afterward.

The fascinating story of the growth of an idea from the time of Mrs. Fawcett's early resolves and efforts on behalf of her own sex to the time when Lady Astor began alone to hold the fort at Westminster "with a Joan of Arc gait and courage" cannot even be outlined here. During long years potent influences were at work;

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thought it was, as Keats said, a "poetic desert?" And readers who believe in the rise and fall of the tide in all human movements, while not forgetting this, may find a thoroughly disinterested enjoyment in such authoritative and less debatable chapters as those on the early fame of Milton, the influence of the Elizabethan drama and sonnets, and the mid-eighteenth century "literature of gloom." They will also value the excellent bibliography at the end of each chapter. And to crown all, they will look forward eagerly to Dr. de Maar's second volume.

ADVENTURING

Railroad Consolidation

The Consolidation of Railroads. By Walter M. W. Spawn. New York: The Macmillan Company.

FEDERAL management of the railroads of the United States during the latter period of the war was a gigantic temporary consolidation to secure certain advantages demanded by the emergency; and though the benefits of that consolidation cost dearly, the conviction permanently led to the provision in the Transportation Act of 1920, which restored the roads to private management, for public hearings and the adoption of a plan leading to the permanent consolidations. Professor Spawn, a member of the Transportation Commission and professor of economics in the University of Texas, traces the genesis of this conception, apparently so contrary to the anti-trust sentiment of a generation past, and records the developments growing out of the provision in the Transportation Act, down to the early part of 1924.

The purposes sought in providing for consolidation are first explained, together with the attitudes and recommendations of various associations vitally concerned regarding the merits of the purposes announced. In this presentation, and particularly in his analysis of the William Z. Ripley report upon which the Interstate Commerce Commission based its tentative plan for possible consolidations, the author appears to be a careful and faithful chronicler. There follows a statement of the commission's plan, and several others presented by interested authorities, including that of the author, somewhat elaborated. An account of the public hearings held, in which

the commission collected a voluminous record of testimony on the question, ends the chapters of material submitted as a basis for discussion.

In the remaining chapters, on what the record developed, the advantages and disadvantages of consolidation, and on compulsory as opposed to voluntary or permissive consolidation, the author states the results of the investigation, and argues the question with great conviction. He presents, as well, other views than his own, and, if his reasoning seems at some points to be unsound, his conclusions carry great weight, and the discussion is balanced and illuminating upon a question of immense public importance.

The Nickel Plate merger and the Southern Pacific's acquisition of the El Paso & Southwestern System, apparently so contrary to the anti-trust sentiment of a generation past, and records the developments growing out of the provision in the Transportation Act, down to the early part of 1924.

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Three Books to Buy This Week

For Your Library: *Days of Samson Pagan*, with an introduction by Guy S. Pocock. 2 vols. (Dent, 15s.; Dutton, \$6).

For Your Living Room: *Byron*, by Ethel Colburn Mayne (Scribner, \$5).

For Your Bedroom: *Dr. William Dudley Peery* (Little, Brown, \$2).

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

John A. Brashears, *An Autobiography of a Man Who Loved the Stars*, edited by W. Lichten Seale. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$4.

Personnel Management on the Railroads, by the Police and Firemen's Service Bureau, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. New York: Simmonds-Boardman Publishing Company.

Sturdy, by Pierre Custot. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$2.

Pottery and Porcelain, by Emil Hanover, edited by Bernard Rackham. 3 vols. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

Old Marriage, by B. H. Lehman. New York: Harper & Bros. \$2.

Human Nature and the Gospel, by William Lyon Phelps. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

Modern Auctions 1925, by Grace G. Montague. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

Baste Alms, by Charles Blamfield. Boston: The Baile Press. \$1.50.

Principles of Literary Criticism, by

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A Gardener's A.B.C.

A Real A B C of Gardening. By A. J. Macself. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.00.

HERE is a book that should be owned by every person who has a garden or plans to have one. Although it is intended, as the title indicates, primarily for the beginner, the experienced gardener also will find it much valuable information.

We would like a garden for every home," the author writes, "but can only hope to make progress toward the achievement of that aim by knowing how the lack of ideal conditions may be overcome, by pointing the way to make even the tiny sunless spots behind the houses of town streets into gardens and by telling how the storm-swept coasts may be planted with trees and shrubs that will brave the storms and find a foothold in the hungry sands." Then follow clear directions for every possible contingency.

Like the good primary teacher, Mr. Macself anticipates difficulties and shows the way out of them, taking his pupil from the first steps through planning, planting, sowing seeds, vegetable and flower, both in frames and in their permanent growing place. He points out that gardening is but a beginning when all these things are done, and a good gardener through the changing bountiful summer days and the fall work and the making all snug for the winter.

The book, while intensely practical, inspires a desire for more artistic gardens. The reader will not be satisfied with just a place to grow things, when he learns how easily possible is something better.

The volume has fine illustrations in color and half-tone, with many line drawings illustrative of the directions—and as simple as ABC.

Two Ordeals of Democracy, by John B. Doherty. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$2.

The Life of William Cobbett, by G. D. H. Cole. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co.

Florida and Other Poems, by Franklin N. Wood. Boston: The Four Seas Company.

The School-Mistress, by William Shewell. Author of *The Judgment of Hercules*. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch. \$1.50.

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Special from Monitor Bureau

Runners Lower Three Old Marks

Ritola Is Star of Madison Square Garden Meet, Making Two Records

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (Special)—Three world records were established last night at Madison Square Garden, but Paavo Nurmi, flower of Finland, had none of them.

To Nurmi's great little countryman, William Ritola, however, went the value of Finnish-American A. C. star, took upon his shoulders the burden that Nurmi was to have borne, the 5000-meter event, and established new times for the full distance and for the half.

Perhaps just to remind the American public that he still is a runner of parts, little J. W. Ray of Chicago set a mark of his own in the 1000-meter run, a distance race in which the first, the second, and the third were won by the Belgian.

At the Congress Hotel, Kamekichi Suzuki of Japan tackles Eduard Horwitz of Belgium. With the exception of Horwitz, these are the losers of the first round.

Jack Schaefer of Chicago, former champion, won the third game of the tourney last night, defeating Horwitz, 10-0, 121, 15, 1,000. Hoppe, Cochran went down before Erich Hagenlacher of Germany, 400 to 347, in 19 frames. In defeating the Belgian, Schaefer released a brilliant display of his running, but led only 100 to 145 in his performance.

Schaefer got away to a fine run of 80 in the second inning, missing a very thin-cut shot at the head of the table. He appeared to be through for a while, but in the 10th, 110 in the fifth and missing a twice-noses the table shot by a narrow margin.

Horwitz followed Schaefer's run with an effort of 67, missing a difficult masse shot at the head rail. He added a run of 79 in the sixth, missing a little two-cushion shot. Horwitz ran 2 and had little opposition in his turn and failed to set any new times. The new records follow:

Former Distance Time Made by Time

Three miles... 1:56 1/2 Ritola 1:46 1/2

1000 meters... 1:46 2/3 Ritola 1:46 1/2

2000 meters... 2:25 1/2 Ritola 2:18 1/2

5000 meters... 15:00 1/2 Ritola 14:58 1/2

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

That a new balance of power in Asia is in the making is apparent from the accounts, recently published, of the conclusion of a Russo-Japanese treaty.

A New Balance of Power in Asia

For over two years now, since A. A. Joffe, astute Far-Eastern spokesman of the Soviets, first called on Viscount Goto in Tokyo, negotiations between Russia and Japan have gone on. The questions at issue have been many and complex. The problem of settlement for the Noklaevsk massacre in 1920, which led to Japan's occupying the island of Sakhalin, was one of these. Another, which grew out of the occupancy of Sakhalin, concerned the disposition of oil concessions in the northern half of the island. Then there were the questions of Russia's debt to Japan; of the Chinese Eastern railway, in which both Russia and Japan are interested; of fishing interests, and of revolutionary propaganda. Tentative solutions to all of these problems apparently have been reached.

Of outstanding interest is the agreement regarding the oil of North Sakhalin. On no question has Japan been more intent than that for oil. The Japanese are an industrial people and oil is one of the bases of modern industry. Yet Japan produces only about 30 per cent of the supply that it consumes—and this amount is decreasing every year. Search for oil in Korea and in Manchuria has been in vain. Consequently, when it became known that there were oil deposits in North Sakhalin, right at Japan's door, the statesmen of the Island Empire were more than passing concerned.

Sakhalin, however, was Russian territory. The fact that the Japanese occupied it in 1920 and, since then, have done a certain amount of work in the oil fields, only postponed the final settlement that now has been reached.

In the meantime, other interests laid plans to gain control of the fields of North Sakhalin. The Sinclair Company sent in prospectors, who were promptly expelled by the Japanese. The representatives of this concern, however, concluded an agreement with the Soviet Government which gave to this American firm the oil concessions of this territory, which were to become operative when the Japanese withdrew. The treaty, just concluded, evidently abrogates that concession, as Mr. Joffe warned might be done, and accords to the Japanese the right for exclusive exploitation in one-half of the territory, while guaranteeing that, in case a concession for the remainder is given to a third party, Japan will have equal rights with the new concessionaire. Similar provision is made in the case of the coal deposits of the island.

Even more important, however, than the detailed terms of the settlement is the fact that the treaty indicates the possibility of a new Far Eastern bloc. The agreement was signed in Peking. China already has accorded recognition to Russia, and in no country have the Soviets established themselves so firmly as among certain groups in China. At present only two nations—Japan and Russia—maintain representatives of ambassadorial rank at Peking. The three nations—Japan, Russia, and China—have more common interests in the Far East than any other powers. That Soviet policy is aimed at a closer unity of action in regard to those common interests has long been conceded.

Russia is too frequently considered solely as a European power. Yet Russia, from many points of view, is more Asiatic than European. Russian territory, while comprising one-sixth of the total area of the earth, constitutes two-thirds of the total area of Asia. And the rebuffs which the Soviets have received at the hands of Western powers—deserved as they were in many instances—have helped to turn the attention of Mr. Tchitcherin and his fellow diplomats toward the strengthening of Russia's position in the East. Japan, too, has not fared altogether well in its relations with Western powers. Observers both in Moscow and in Tokyo have pointed out that the effect of the exclusion law, passed by the American Congress last year, served to shift the center of Japan's diplomatic interest back from the Western world to the mainland of Asia.

It is too much to say that this new agreement indicates a Sino-Russo-Japanese alliance aimed to overthrow Western domination in the Orient. Such reports have been strenuously denied in Peking, Tokyo, and Moscow. But it is not an exaggeration to point out that such an alignment is much more probable since the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese pact. And unquestionably every unconsidered action on the part of Western nations which may be interpreted as a reflection upon the nations of the East speeds such an eventuality. The time is ripe for the finding of some common ground of understanding and practical co-operation between the East and the West. A little more emphasis upon those purposes that all nations and races cherish together and a little less emphasis upon superficial differences should help toward the discovery of such common ground.

While the mid-season session of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association, held this year in Cincinnati, is in a sense a preliminary or preparatory forerunner of the general meeting to be held in summer, it is true, nevertheless, that its deliberations are important in outlining and shaping policies for that fuller discussion. The present session appears to be an unusually important one in this respect. Several items in the agenda of the later meeting have been agreed upon.

First and most important of the conclusions reached, perhaps, is that of the legislative council of the association in deciding to cause to be introduced at the next session of the United States Congress a bill creating a federal Department of Education separate from any so-called welfare, relief, or any other

agency of the Government. Final action upon this recommendation is to be taken by the delegates at a later session of the present conference. It is probably a safe forecast that the action of the council will be inured, as it is generally conceded that the resolution reflects the overwhelming sentiment of those attending.

No little courage is required to make this pronouncement in face of what has been regarded as the prevailing tendency in administrative circles in Washington. But the decision evidently was reached in the hope that those who have, at least nominally, allowed themselves to be committed to the joint educational-welfare plan will realize that a single Department of Education, unhampered by the unrelated activities of other bureaus, will best serve the interests of the children of America, and likewise the best interests of America itself.

Larger plans are being outlined by the educators for directing the thought of children, as well as adults, to those matters which are of common interest to the people of all countries. Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, Commissioner of Education in Maine, explaining this in some detail, said it was not the purpose to present a great scheme of international education, but to outline certain definite forms of education, "thereby making it possible for world organizations to work together for the spread of right education, bringing nations into better understanding and establishing a friendliness between the children of all the countries."

That, after all, is true education: that people may learn to know themselves and those about them. Whether this process is best accomplished through the study of the books prescribed in high school and college courses, or otherwise, is a matter which the teachers of long experience can best decide. But there are indications that these judges are becoming convinced that the methods heretofore followed have not been unfailingly successful.

The search is always for something new, for some untried formula which promises results where others have been found faulty. Dr. Thomas said in the course of one of the discussions that "a live newspaper is better than stale history." He urged that students in the schools be taught to study world news and to think in world terms. He emphasized this need by declaring that international justice cannot be taught incidentally, collaterally, or correlatedly, with the effectiveness desired.

No better basis could be established upon which to erect an enduring superstructure of world peace than that of neighborly understanding and the willingness of every individual to accord to others the credit due for their part in carrying on the constructive work of the world. It is not always that this realization is gained from a study of abstract historical facts.

While it is no doubt a fact that the measure passed by both houses of the United States Congress increasing the salaries of senators and representatives is not exactly in accord with the economy program outlined by President Coolidge, it can hardly be said that its effect would be to defeat the

Congressional Salary Increases

larger effort to supply the country with good government at less cost. Neither can the bill which, unless Senator Borah's amendment is adopted, will soon reach the President for his approval or his veto, be classed as a "salary grab," as that term was applied to the measure, retroactive in its provisions, vetoed by President Grant. Then, as now, the salary increase clause was attached to an appropriation bill. In disapproving the measure as it came to him, President Grant realized the necessity of calling a special session of Congress in order to provide funds to meet ordinary government expenses. The same condition exists in the present case.

No doubt the popular view of the present salary advance is that it is justified. It is well known, and has been for several years, that the pay of senators and representatives, as well as that of Cabinet members, is inadequate under present living conditions in Washington. It may be insisted, of course, that there will be no difficulty in finding those who would be willing to serve under the pay schedules now in force. But that is hardly an answer. The laborer is worthy of his hire, no matter in what capacity he serves. The demand is for more efficient service, rather than for cheaper service. The addition of \$1,300,000 to the national tax bill is not a matter of tremendous importance, all things considered.

Senator Borah has moved to strike out the section providing for the salary increases. This is in the form of an amendment to the bill already passed. The Senator, if he decides to press his motion, seems to have a slight tactical advantage. He has given notice that should his motion be ruled out on a point of order he will move to suspend the rules, thus compelling a recorded vote. It is recalled that both the Senate and House approved the salary clause without the formality of a roll call. This is not significant, perhaps. No doubt every member who voted either for or against the increase would be willing to see his vote recorded.

The President has been quoted as saying that he regards Congress as the best judge of the wisdom and necessity of providing higher pay for its members. This, logically, implies an intention to sign the act in its present form. It of course indicates purpose to approve it even though the proposed Borah amendment prevail.

But even so it would have been less confusing, and far less embarrassing, it must be admitted, had it been found possible to separate the salary-increase feature from the encumbering appropriations measure. It has long been insisted that it should be made possible for the Chief Executive to approve one or more sections of an act and to disapprove any objectionable section. But that method cannot be followed, as the disapproval of one clause or section now operates as a veto of the entire measure, and an approval must be in similar blanket form. The pending bill, therefore, unless it is amended as Senator Borah proposes, must be approved in its entirety or disapproved as a whole. If a veto is interposed to the appropriation bill it probably would be necessary to convene Congress in extra session. It is intimated that this would not be regarded as a calamity by some of the members of both houses.

Among modern political men, Hjalmar Branting, three times Premier of Sweden and representative of the neutrals on the Council of the League of Nations, stood out as a public leader who remained true to the end to the ideals of his youth. For those ideals he had had to suffer many times. He had been imprisoned and, what was perhaps harder to bear, he had been hounded and mocked by his contemporaries, who at first refused to give him credit for sincerity. But he lived to see many of them triumph and to hear his most uncharitable critics admit that he had not been a self-seeker, and that, having fought the good fight, he had earned the crown. No one can contemplate the career of this publicist and political leader without gaining better faith in human justice and in the ultimate triumph of what is good and true. His record somehow suggests that knight-hood is still in flower.

By birth Hjalmar Branting came from the well-to-do classes. He had enjoyed the benefits of the best education available in his age. It was by a deliberate choice that he elected to become the champion of labor and to bring on this earth more even-handed distribution of the fruits of labor. He did not rise from the ranks. He had no personal knowledge of the struggle from underneath, but, like the Gracchi of Rome, he determined to become a tribune of the common people and to set right at least some of the abuses in the prevailing economic system. This choice, involving as it did a break with his personal associates and social equals, he made deliberately, and, what is more, he held to the same line until the end.

Labor statistics recently issued by the International Labor Bureau of Geneva prove that, of all countries, Sweden has the greatest percentage of organized labor, both as trade unions and as a political party. This was the work of Hjalmar Branting. He was the founder and originator of the Swedish Labor Party that today holds the governmental reins. Steadily he rose in the esteem of both workingmen and employers. His tactics were never destructive. He was consistently a builder-up. Therefore, when his party had achieved step by step the greatest representation in the national parliament, there was no panic, no flight of capital, no despair of the future when he was called by the King to form the Cabinet. Confidence in his personal integrity, his balanced judgment and his firmness of purpose reassured the country, and today Sweden is one of the most fortunately situated countries in Europe.

Internationally his work was marked by the same devotion to high ideals, coupled with a practical common sense. During the war he early saw that a triumph of Prussian militarism would be most regrettable, and the Western democracies found in him a sincere supporter. But when the war was over he refused to be carried away by any militarist zeal on the part of the victors. He realized that only through an international reconciliation and the substitution of a rule of law for that of war lay the hope of the future. He may be classed as one of the founders of the League of Nations, and it was at his advice that Sweden decided to join. At the same time he was not a blind believer in the absolute perfection of the Covenant, and he made many suggestions for its improvement. To fulfill its rôle, he clearly saw that it must become universal in membership, and as representative of the neutrals on the Council he was able at many points to speak for better justice to the vanquished. His personal prestige was such that both sides had confidence in his disinterestedness, and thus he was able to smooth out many a threatening quarrel. One of his last honors was to be selected as arbiter in such a difficult matter as the Anglo-Turkish dispute over the Mosul oil district.

Between the devotion to one's own country and the higher interests of the human race he saw no conflict. His patriotism is now conceded by most determined political opponents. And yet he was an internationalist of the most pronounced type. Only what benefits mankind can truly benefit any individual nation, was his international creed.

Editorial Notes

What would be thought of a hardware firm sending out a letter calling attention to its facilities for sharpening jimmies, and to its supply of drills for "cracking" safes, its noiseless powder, flashlights, and other paraphernalia of the trade of burglary? This question is most fittingly asked by a correspondent of Advertising and Selling Fortnightly, in commenting upon a circular letter which, he says, he recently received. This letter read in part: "This is not from the Anti-Saloon League nor from a prohibition crank. It is from analysts who know their subject." Then it went on to offer laboratory service in analyzing bootleg liquor. It conveyed the information that for the modest sum of \$15 a year you may insure yourself against bad "hooch," and protect your friends as well. The letter concluded with these words: "The cheapest form of life insurance you can obtain." After all is said and done, can you beat it?

"Penny" gospels in English have been issued, it appears, in large quantities for more than a year, and now Italian-speaking people throughout the United States are to become the beneficiaries of a similar privilege. These folks, that is, according to an announcement made by the American Bible Society, can now obtain the Gospel of St. John in their own tongue for one cent. The little book is 3x4½ inches in size, has a heavy paper cover, and is printed in good clear type. It is in the Diodati version which, although prepared over 300 years ago, is still considered the most accurate translation of the Bible into the Italian language. With such literature at their command for half, or less than half, the cost of a single newspaper, could anything be nearer a practical example of "wine and milk without money and without price"?

The Idealism and Faith of Hjalmar Branting

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Breakfast Time on Claverly Street

The icicle began it all. It hung there from the eaves just in front of the window of the room where the little boy sleeps who has not got any nickname. It was as big as a blacksmith's arm. With a broomstick you could have reached it either from the little boy's room or from the room opposite in the Bakers' house, which is wedged close alongside.

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without any nickname won a sort of minor fame for him.

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